

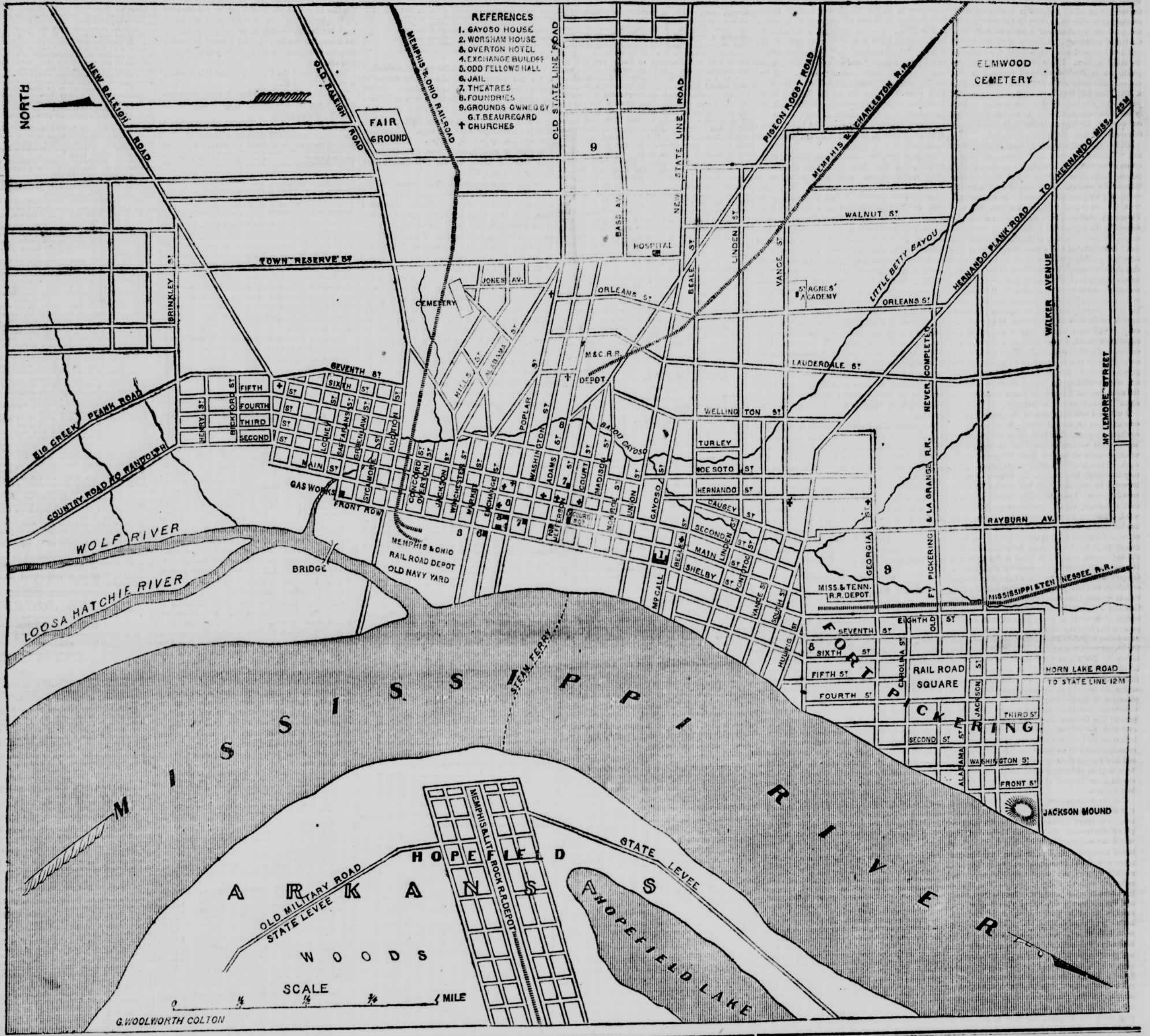
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THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.



FORT PILLOW EVACUATED.

FORT RANDOLPH DESERTED

OUR TROOPS IN POSSESSION.

The Flotilla on the Way to Memphis.

Chicago, Friday, June 6, 1862.
Cairo dispatches state that the steamer Shinghies has arrived from the fleet, and reports that at the time she left the flames were breaking out in the barracks of the fort, and the gunboats had dropped down the river.
Cairo, Friday, June 6, 1862.
Fort Wright is evacuated, and we are now in possession. The flotilla has passed Fort Randolph en route to Memphis.
Cairo, Friday, June 6, 1862.
There is yet some doubt that our fleet has passed Fort Randolph, where the Rebels are said to have taken the guns which they removed from the fort above. They left only five or six guns. Before leaving, they destroyed the barracks, camp equipage, gun carriages, and such stores as could not be transported. They also burned the cotton, of which the breastworks were constructed.
The flotilla cast off at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and were followed by the transports carrying the 46th Indiana, Col. Fitch, who now occupy the works, which are said to be of great strength, and if properly manned, could have successfully resisted a large force. The Rebels, after leaving the fort, destroyed the poston bridge which they had constructed some weeks since over the Hatchie River.
When the De Soto, which had arrived from the fleet, left, the gunboats had passed the Fort, and

gone down the river. It is reported that the Rebels have evacuated Fort Randolph. If this is the case, nothing can prevent the fleet from arriving at Memphis to-day.
Washington, Friday, June 6, 1862.
The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:
Cairo, Friday, June 6, 1862.
The De Soto has arrived direct from Fort Pillow. Our forces occupy the fort. The enemy burned everything. A number of guns were found. The large mortars had been destroyed.
The gunboats have passed Fort Randolph.
Washington, Friday, June 6, 1862.
The following was also received to-day at the Navy Department:
Cairo, Friday, June 6, 1862.
To the Hon. GERRIT WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
The dispatch boat of last night reports the evacuation of Fort Pillow and its occupation by our troops. Most of the flotilla had passed below Randolph.
A. M. PENNOCK, Commander, &c.
FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.
Further Details of the Evacuation of Corinth—Pursuit of the Rebels—A Brilliant Cavalry Demonstration in the Rear of the Enemy—Demoralization of the Rebel Army—Movements of the Army, &c.
From Our Special Correspondent.
CORINTH, May 31, 1862.
From the statements of the remaining citizens of Corinth, it can be safely inferred that the rumors of great sufferings in the Rebel army from sickness and want of food and water, must have had some foundation in fact. They seemed to have had an abundance of flour, but were on short rations of everything else. That the scarcity of water must have been great, the dry condition of all the streams in the neighborhood of the town and the fewness of wells amply prove. It was daily growing more oppressive with the ad-

vance of the hot season, and would have alone eventually compelled the Rebels to evacuate.
The cavalry sent in pursuit of the retreating Rebels under command of General Jackson report that they found all the roads leading South strewn with arms, blankets, knapsacks, coats, &c. This indicates that the retreat of the rear-guard was very precipitate. The presumption is that it was made so by the appearance in their rear of a mounted force dispatched over a circuitous road on Wednesday last by General Pope in the direction of Booneville, some thirty odd miles south of Corinth. To their astonishment they found the bridge they had come to destroy already burned, and what was a matter of still greater surprise, they found a train of twenty-six freight-cars, drawn by two locomotives, and loaded with provisions, forage, ammunition, several thousand muskets and shot-guns, three pieces of artillery, clothing, and miscellaneous baggage, standing abandoned on the track.
As was afterward ascertained, the bridge had been prematurely set on fire by frightened pickets, that mistook the Rebel rear-guard for the Union advance. While a portion of the regiment rudely surrendered the train and contents to flames with the aid of combustibles brought along, the remainder dashed through the town, for the depot and engine-house, which was also soon in flames. Four locomotives were burned with the latter, and large quantities of Rebel stores with the former. They next destroyed the track for several hundred yards, disabled all switches, and rendered a culvert impassable. All this work of destruction was accomplished in a few hours. Their appearance in the place was telegraphed to the next station before they could get the wires, and when they had nearly finished their job, a platform train carrying a battery and a large body of infantry approached the town, as far as the destruction of the track allowed. Before they could effect their disembarkation, however, the Union cavalry was collected and managed to retreat un-
In the town they found nearly two thousand sick. Both on the way to Booneville and back to Corinth, they met more or less numerous detachments (some pickets and other stragglers) of Rebel cavalry and infantry, upon which they swooped, disarmed and dismounted, and being unable to bring them along, let loose, after paroling them. Between 600 and 700 of the enemy were thus disposed of. They

of the enemy, alluded to in my last, has proved an entire success. The expedition, consisting of the 3d Iowa Cavalry under command of Col. Elliott, returned this evening. What it achieved during its absence of four days certainly deserves to be classed among the most memorable exploits of this war. They started out with the break of day on the 28th, and after a forced march, continued night and day, over circuitous roads, which none of the regiment had ever seen before, across numerous streams, and through a country every inhabitant of which was an enemy, they struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on Friday morning, on Cypress Creek, close to Booneville, nearly forty miles south of Corinth. To their astonishment they found the bridge they had come to destroy already burned, and what was a matter of still greater surprise, they found a train of twenty-six freight-cars, drawn by two locomotives, and loaded with provisions, forage, ammunition, several thousand muskets and shot-guns, three pieces of artillery, clothing, and miscellaneous baggage, standing abandoned on the track.
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reached this camp without losing a man or a horse, loaded with every description of booty. They had altogether made over 100 miles. Starting out with but three days' rations, which were consumed at the end of the second, the men subsisted for two days solely on the meat of cattle, and the animals on the forage they managed to pick up along the road.
This achievement was bold and graceful enough to immortalize the regiment. It is the same daring body that made the gallant charge on the Rebel battery in the skirmish near Farmington on the 8th, in which they lost a considerable number of killed and wounded, and no less than 108 horses.
We have hourly augmenting evidences of the utter demoralization that must have of late pervaded the Rebel ranks. The number of deserters that have entered our lines or given themselves up to our cavalry cannot now be less than 1,500. Nearly the whole of the 13th Louisiana has deserted the Rebel standard, and the greater portion of the 20th, from the same State, has followed their example. These two regiments are almost wholly composed of foreigners—principally Germans—whom either absolute want or outright force drove into the Rebel army. Nearly all express a willingness to enter the Union ranks.
The whereabouts of the different fragments of the Rebel army have not yet been definitely ascertained; but the expression seems now to prevail at headquarters that the greater part has gone South and not West. At least the measures taken by Gen. Halleck indicate such a belief. Gen. Pope's whole corps has received orders to prepare for a march South, and will start in the morning. During the whole "siege" of the Army of the Mississippi, so renowned for its enterprise in the operations against Island No. 10, distinguished itself by remarkable activity and pluck, and it may well be said to constitute the flower of Gen. Halleck's army.
ARRESTED FOR TREASON.
LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 6, 1862.
James Tribune, one of our principal dry-goods merchants, who has been South for five months, and who returned yesterday, was arrested to-day by the military authorities. He refused to take the oath of allegiance, and was committed to the military prison.

FROM GENERAL MCLELLAN'S ARMY.
The Rebel General Johnston Mortally Wounded.
REBEL LOSS ESTIMATED AT 10,000
Terrible Confusion at Richmond.
ALL THE TROOPS OUTSIDE THE CITY
Preparations for a Determined Resistance.
A FLAG OF TRUCE FOR REBEL BODIES.
McLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Friday, June 6, 1862.
Two deserters who came in this morning state that Gen. Johnston was seriously if not mortally wounded through the groin by a Minie ball during the late battle. Gen. G. W. Smith is now in command. Other information received goes to corroborate the statement.
These deserters state that the rebel loss is estimated at 10,000 men in killed, wounded, and missing. No material change has taken place in the position of the enemy.
A contraband has arrived who left Richmond yesterday. He represents things there as in a terrible state of confusion and uncertainty. No troops are in
See Eighth Page.